

GERMANS RENEW VERDUN ATTACK; LULL AT SOMME

Crown Prince Gains a Little Ground, but at Terrible Loss of Men.

FRENCH VICTORS NEAR THIAUMONT

Capture Trenches, 600 Men and Ten Machine Guns—Repulse Counter Attack

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
London, Aug. 2.—A series of terrific hand-to-hand fights on the Verdun front, in which the advantage lay, on the whole, with the French, though the Germans gained a little ground, to-day overshadowed the Somme front fighting.

There was little change in the Somme sector, where the Allies are still rearranging their guns in preparation for the next blow. The British gained a few yards in small but fierce encounters east of Pozieres, and the French drove the Germans from a strongly fortified work between the Hem woods and Moncu. They are now clearing up the work, and have found more than one hundred bodies of German soldiers, and four machine guns.

The Germans made a vicious counter attack near High Woods, where there is a salient in the British lines, but were unable to get near the trenches. They admit the loss of the Hem fort, saying that it was entirely destroyed before they abandoned it. The tropical heat continues, and no important action is likely till the weather moderates.

The Verdun fighting was opened by the Germans who, after several fruitless attempts which cost them terrible losses, succeeded in driving the French from a height north of Fort Souville.

Crown Prince Busy Again.
The fighting there has almost reached the violence which it had before the Somme offensive started, and it is believed here that the Crown Prince, who never lacks troops, no matter how much other parts of the line may suffer, is about to make one more bid for the great victory he so badly needs.

The French turned the tables during the day by a series of attacks a little north of the German success and near the Thiaumont work. They carried trench after trench, clearing the Fleury ravine and extending their lines west and south of the fort. In the operation they captured about 600 Germans and ten machine guns. The Germans counter attacked desperately, but were unable to recoup their losses.

A feature of the West front fighting which is developing more and more in favor of the Allies, is the aerial warfare. The French and British both seem to have established control of the air. While they suffer frequent losses, it is noticed that the aeroplane battles are almost all over the German lines, and that the Germans are less and less inclined to cross into Allied territory.

To-day a few German machines attempted to do so, but were promptly driven back. General Haig remarks that they "seem anxious to avoid aerial combat."

The French airmen took part in thirty-three encounters, all over the enemy's lines. One German plane was sent blazing to earth, and fourteen others were so injured that they either plumed down or retreated, though the exact losses could not be determined, since the crippled machines fell among their friends.

British Official Statement.
The British official statement issued this evening reads:

"There is no change in the situation. The day was comparatively quiet except for hostile artillery activity against Trones Wood."

"During the last twenty-four hours our artillery, in cooperation with the flying corps, destroyed seven gun emplacements and six ammunition dumps near Grandcourt, and also further em-

placements on other parts of the front. "A few hostile aeroplanes crossed our lines for a short distance, but were quickly driven back. One was brought down and another damaged. The enemy appears anxious to avoid aerial combat."

The earlier statement follows: "Last night some further progress was made in the hostile trenches east of Pozieres, where fighting at close quarters by small detachments has been in progress."

"Hostile counter attacks delivered after dark yesterday evening against our new trenches to the west of High Wood failed to get through our artillery barrage."

French Official Statement.
The official statement issued by the French War Office to-night reads: "North of the Somme there was no infantry action in the course of the day."

"According to new details received, the fortified work controlled by us between Hem Wood and Moncu farm contained about a hundred German bodies. Up to the present we have cleared away four machine guns in that work."

"South of the Somme two enemy counter attacks against the trench which we conquered northwest of Denicourt were repulsed."

"On the left bank of the Meuse (Verdun sector) our second line south of Le Mort Homme was bombarded with shells of large calibre."

"On the right bank of the Meuse several attacks by echelon from the Meuse as far as Fleury, in the wood immediately east of Vacherauville, to the west and to the south of the Thiaumont work, as well as in the ravine south of Fleury. Our troops captured several German trenches and organized points of support. We made in the course of these actions about 600 prisoners and captured about ten machine guns."

"An enemy counter attack in the region of Vacherauville was repulsed with the grenade. In the sectors of Vaux-le-Chapitre, Chenois, and Vaux-le-Chapitre, Chenois, the bombardment continued with violence."

The morning statement follows: "North of the River Somme, between the Hem wood and the Moncu farm, our troops captured a fortified work strongly held by the enemy. South of this river an attack delivered by us in the vicinity of Estrees repulsed the occupation of a German trench to the northwest of Denicourt; we also took some prisoners."

Russians Use Bayonet.
"In the Champagne district, to the west of Aubervie, a Russian reconnoitering party delivered a bayonet charge against a detachment of the enemy. The Russian bayoneted the enemy, leaving behind a number of dead."

"On the right bank of the River Meuse the fighting continued last night with violence along the front between Vaux-le-Chapitre, Chenois, and Vaux-le-Chapitre, Chenois, and elsewhere all their endeavors were checked by our fire. In the course of these engagements, which resulted in important losses to the enemy, 100 prisoners and four machine guns were captured."

"Along the Somme front our aviators yesterday showed great activity. A total of thirty-three aerial encounters took place over the line of the enemy. One German aeroplane, attacked by two Nieuport machines, was seen to fall in flames, while fourteen other German machines, seriously damaged, were compelled either to land or were sent down within their lines."

The Belgian communication says: "A heavy artillery action and hand fighting occurred in the region of Divaude."

The official statement transmitted from Berlin says: "Western Front. North of the Somme, the enemy vainly attacked during the evening with very strong forces, after having suffered a sanguinary defeat during local enterprises against Moncu farm, through a speedy counter attack by German battalions. On the highroad from Maricourt to Clercy the enemy penetrated to our completely demolished trenches. The enemy losses were considerable."

South of the Somme there was local fighting near Belloy and Estrees."

On the Verdun front.
"On the right bank of the Meuse (Verdun front) we made some progress to the northwest and to the west of the Thiaumont work. We captured a hill salient northeast of Fort Souville and pressed the enemy back considerably into the mountain forest and in the small Lauffe Wood. Nineteen officers and 923 wounded men were taken prisoner and fourteen machine guns were captured."

"British troops, which were particularly active in the Ypres salient sector, were everywhere repulsed."

"Enemy aeroplane attacks against villages behind the northern part of our front were repeated. There is a question of military damage. Losses among the population increase."

"According to supplementary reports, Arlon, in Belgium, also was attacked on Monday night. The Jesuit convent near Grandcourt, and also further em-

Home Rule's Delay Caused Revolt, Prof. Murray Says

Declares Asquith Will Not Be Swayed by Passion in Settling Irish Crisis—Caseant's Fate Big Factor in Situation.

By GILBERT MURRAY, LL. D., Ph. D., Regius Professor, Oxford University; Author of "The Foreign Policy of Sir Edward Grey," etc.

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I write of Home Rule as an English Liberal whose father was an Irish Catholic and a friend of Daniel O'Connell. I have all my life been a devoted Home Ruler, a follower of Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Asquith and Mr. Redmond. All these leaders are loyal Britishers and believe that Home Rule is good both for Ireland and for the whole British Empire.

What was the cause of the Dublin insurrection of April last? The delay of Home Rule, causing widespread disappointment and mistrust; the bad example of the Ulster party before the war, with their importation of arms from Germany and their open threats of civil war if Home Rule was passed, and, lastly, the constant seditious propaganda of the avowed enemies of England, whether old Fenians and "physical force men" or paid tools of the Germans.

Why Home Rule Was Delayed.
Why was Home Rule delayed? Because it was so difficult to carry. The Liberals proposed the first Home Rule bill in 1886, and were thrown out of office upon it. They got it through the House of Commons in 1892, and were defeated in the Lords. After a long period of defeat they carried it three times through the House of Commons between 1910 and 1914, and meantime passed the "Parliament Act," overruling the veto of the House of Lords. The last in 1914 Home Rule was ready to come into law. Then came the last ditch—the armed opposition of almost all the Protestants of the North. The Ulstermen, led by Sir Edward Carson, refused to accept any compromise or amendment, but merely declared that they would not accept Home Rule, but, if it were passed, would declare a civil war. They proceeded to drill and to import arms from Germany.

What was Mr. Asquith, then Prime Minister and leader of the Liberal party, to do? His object was to pacify Ireland; and it appeared that the only way to do this was to accept a compromise, but this would mean permanent disaffection if Home Rule was not granted, while one-fifth threatened instant civil war if it was granted. With immense patience and parties to accept some compromise, but did not succeed until the war with Germany broke out. Then, under the stress of a common enemy, the Liberal and the Ulstermen agreed to a compromise. The Home Rule bill was passed into law, but it was not to come into operation till after the war, and before it came into operation an amending bill was to be passed which should enable Ulster to stay outside the bill and remain united with England. Home Rule was thus again postponed.

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At last all was ready. On April 20 Casement was landed on the west coast of Ireland from a German cruiser laden with arms. The cruiser was caught by British destroyers and sank itself to conceal something that it contained; the crew was saved. Next day Casement was arrested near the shore with a companion, heavily armed, and giving a false name. On the 24th a bloody little rebellion broke out in Dublin. All police and soldiers—even wounded soldiers from the hospitals—were shot down at sight. A great number of peaceful citizens killed or wounded. The dead amounted to some hundreds. At the same time a German squadron attempted a raid on the east coast of England, but was routed by the local destroyers and small craft. There was an unsuccessful rising at Enniscorthy which was put down by the spontaneous action of the Irish Nationalist Volunteers. The war was in progress in other parts of Ireland and attempts against the railways in England. It was not until May 1 that the whole rebel force surrendered, unconditionally. During a whole week Dublin had lived under a reign of terror. For the rising, though containing a number of leading Sinn Féin leaders and a number of Irish nationalists, was chiefly carried out by wild labor men who had been disowned by the trades unions and by actual criminals. These men used explosive bullets and committed some acts of great cruelty.

Raid Ends in Arrest.
The German raid was defeated, Casement arrested, the rebels in Ireland put down. What was to be done next? Two answers were possible. "Punish the rebels," said the Ulstermen and the English conservatives, "and send the rebels to the gallows, and uphold the law. Let there be an end of paltering with treason." "Grant Home Rule at once," said the Nationalists, "and the rebels will be satisfied. Remove all possible excuses for mistrust. And—guilty as they are—give pardon to all the rebels who possibly can. What Mr. Asquith to do? His whole object was to pacify Ireland; and it appeared that the only way to do this was to accept a compromise, but this would mean permanent disaffection if Home Rule was not granted, while one-fifth threatened instant civil war if it was granted. With immense patience and parties to accept some compromise, but did not succeed until the war with Germany broke out. Then, under the stress of a common enemy, the Liberal and the Ulstermen agreed to a compromise. The Home Rule bill was passed into law, but it was not to come into operation till after the war, and before it came into operation an amending bill was to be passed which should enable Ulster to stay outside the bill and remain united with England. Home Rule was thus again postponed.

Effects of Coalition.
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entirely a question of what will be the obeyed in Ireland. The government argue—with much justice—that the law has too long been despised and disobeyed in Ireland. The Government must assert the law and show they are not afraid. Above all, they must not pardon the most guilty of all the rebels after executing many of his dupes, just because he is a man of some wealth and position, with a title and a gallant past. The Liberals tend to retort that an execution goes badly with an attempt at pacification. Too much blood had already been shed in Ireland, especially by the rebels themselves. An act of mercy does little harm in any case, and Casement is less dangerous living and pardoned than dead and transformed into a martyr.

For my part, I leave the question to Mr. Asquith. Mr. Asquith has no vindictiveness in him and is never swayed by passion. I know will think of the grating of Home Rule, the pacification of Ireland and the reconciliation of the two warring parties. Compared with those aims I care very little whether Casement lives or dies, and I know his justice aims all his treachery. I believe that he himself cares as little.

Now, it is obvious that ordinary loyal Britishers can have no dealings with this third class, least of all at a time when we are fighting for our lives, and thousands of loyal Irishmen, both Catholic and Protestant, are giving their lives for us in the trenches. And, further, it is obvious that, whenever the constitutional demand for Home Rule is put forward, the rebels begin to lose hope, this third party of treason and violence will be strengthened. It is to this third party that Casement and the Dublin rebels belong.

Roger Casement had been in the British consular service all his life. He had done good work, received promotion, been treated with respect, and given a false name. On the 24th a bloody little rebellion broke out in Dublin. All police and soldiers—even wounded soldiers from the hospitals—were shot down at sight. A great number of peaceful citizens killed or wounded. The dead amounted to some hundreds. At the same time a German squadron attempted a raid on the east coast of England, but was routed by the local destroyers and small craft. There was an unsuccessful rising at Enniscorthy which was put down by the spontaneous action of the Irish Nationalist Volunteers. The war was in progress in other parts of Ireland and attempts against the railways in England. It was not until May 1 that the whole rebel force surrendered, unconditionally. During a whole week Dublin had lived under a reign of terror. For the rising, though containing a number of leading Sinn Féin leaders and a number of Irish nationalists, was chiefly carried out by wild labor men who had been disowned by the trades unions and by actual criminals. These men used explosive bullets and committed some acts of great cruelty.

Indignation Against Rebels.
"There was and is in this country the greatest possible indignation against these people. There is no doubt that Casement did everything possible to assist the rebellion in cooperation with the Germans. There can be no doubt that he was moved by enmity for this country."

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